

**ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.**

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THOMAS G. NEWMAN, } EDITORS.
GEORGE W. YORK, }

Vol. XXIX. June 2, 1892. No. 23.

Editorial Buzzings.

We Live enraptured—thou'rt here, O June!
 All fragrant with the odor of thy roses.

Father Langstroth—the “grand old man” of American apiculture—as noticed on page 635, is again freed from his sad brain-troubles, and in a letter received a few days ago, he promises soon to write for all his bee-friends an account of his affliction. Every one interested in modern bee-keeping will be delighted to learn of this improvement in Father Langstroth's health, and will read with delight anything from his able pen, which, for so long a time, has been silent. We announce this in advance, so that our readers may be sure to look for and read his articles, a number of which he intends writing for publication in the **AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL**, upon topics of interest to bee-keepers.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We have this day sold the **AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL**, together with the printing office, “good-will,” accounts, etc., to George W. York & Co., who will continue its publication, as heretofore, at the same location, and we commend them to all our friends, bespeaking for them a continuation of that liberal patronage so long bestowed upon us. They will fill all unexpired contracts, and receive all subscriptions now due.

THOMAS G. NEWMAN & SON.

Chicago, Ills., June 1, 1892.

Editorial Comments.

Owing to failing health, it has been deemed advisable for us to be relieved of the labor and worry consequent upon the management of the **AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL**, and hence the change announced above. We shall, however, continue our interest in the pursuit, and in an editorial capacity to give advice and counsel—but shall be relieved from financial responsibility, which is no small matter in a Weekly **BEE JOURNAL**, with a world-wide circulation and influence.

The policy of the **BEE JOURNAL** will be unchanged, but its influence will no doubt be extended, for Mr. George W. York, the head of the new firm, is an educated young man, and full of vigor; he is a good writer, and has earned a noble reputation for honor and integrity. He is also a practical printer, and having been our valued assistant for the past eight years, is fully competent to so manage the **BEE JOURNAL** in the future that it will lose none of its reputation for punctuality and general typographical excellence. In fact, it could not have been committed to more competent and worthy hands. Let all give a cordial welcome, and a generous support.

Short biographical sketches are now quite popular in aparian circles, and help much to make all feel better acquainted with one another. We, therefore, have much pleasure in presenting to our many readers the following con-

cerning our successor, who will hereafter conduct the "old reliable" AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL:

George Washington York, whose picture is shown on the next page, was born on February 21, 1862, in Mount Union (near Alliance), Stark county, Ohio, where his father, John B. York, was completing the course of studies in Mount Union College, which is there.

When "George" was seven years old, the York family (which later consisted of ten members) moved upon a farm of nearly 100 acres, in Randolph, Portage county, O. Here he found ample opportunity to work as well as to grow. Each winter he attended the country school, and at the age of 16 years began teaching in the district schools of surrounding townships, which he continued until 20 years old, excepting the time spent upon the farm during summers, and studying at Mount Union College, from the Commercial Department of which he was graduated in June, 1882, and continued there, for a time, as instructor in penmanship, mathematics and book-keeping.

In the Spring of 1884, after a most successful term of teaching, we met Mr. York while visiting our nephew, Mr. B. Harding, where Mr. Y. had boarded during two of three winters that he had taught the district school of which Mr. Harding was a director, in Kent, Ohio.

Being much pleased with his attainments and industrious habits, we engaged Mr. York as an assistant in the office of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, and in due time he followed us to this city, and entered upon his labors. Here he learned the printing business, and step by step advanced to positions of confidence and responsibility, until, during our late and long-continued indisposition, he has had the entire editorial management of the BEE JOURNAL, and that work not only received our approval, but has merited, as well as received, the commendation of many of our readers and patrons.

He is, therefore, not a stranger, but a faithful friend and co-worker, who steps into our shoes, wears our mantle, and we feel sure will be received by all as a successor worthy of much esteem.

Now, as to ourself. Well, we feel like many fathers and mothers have felt before us, when their loving and faithful daughter marries. It is a struggle; there are many heart-aches, and many tears, as the event is consummated. It is hard to give her up—but it is necessary for her welfare and the prosperity of the race. They bow to the inevitable, and take all the comfort they can from the "good prospect ahead," and pray for "long life and happiness."

Just so it is to-day with us. Our "child of promise" is grown to "mature age," has been "wooed" and "won" by an ardent lover, and to-day the marriage is celebrated. With throbbing heart and tearful eyes we lift our hands to Heaven and pray for "usefulness and prosperity"—for long-continued and successful existence. Our benediction be "upon thee and thine, forever!"

THOMAS G. NEWMAN.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

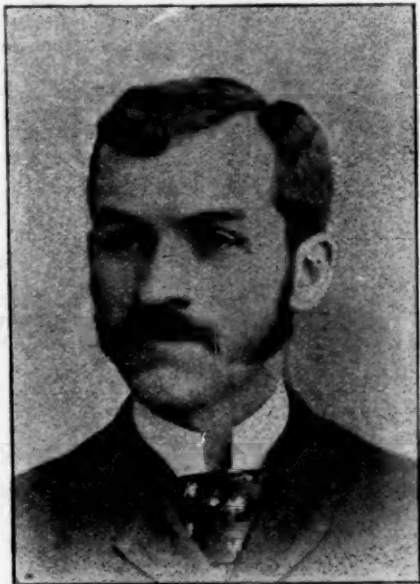
As indicated by the foregoing announcement and explanations, with this issue of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL it passes into other hands, though not altogether strange or new ones. It is with feelings full of hopefulness that we are privileged to begin the work practically laid down by our beloved friend, who has so long, so wisely, and so well performed it, and try to continue that work as he would have done, did health and strength permit.

In assuming the management of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, which, through the untiring zeal and devoted wisdom of Mr. Thomas G. Newman, has become the leading weekly apicultural periodical of the world, we realize that no small demands will be made upon us in order to continue its production up to the

exalted standard that it has reached to-day.

Having known Mr. Newman so intimately for so many years, and also being so closely connected with the work of editing and publishing the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, we know something of the prodigious amount of toil and energy that he has bestowed upon it. It is to-day the result of almost a life work.

No words of ours would cause bee-keepers to hold more dear, him who has for nearly a quarter of a century stood so bravely at the helm of this argosy of concentrated nectaries, whose sweetened morsels of admonition and advice have been prized by so many during all these years. That name—Thomas G. Newman—wherever known (and that is everywhere that bees have flown), carries



GEORGE W. YORK.

Nearly 20 years of constant thought, effort and attention has Mr. Newman given to the BEE JOURNAL and the best interests of the pursuit of bee-keeping; and now, having won lasting victories and well-merited laurels through his noble and energetic writings and deeds, he places in other hands his "loved child," which he has so tenderly and carefully guarded and protected during a score of years.

with it a wealth of influence and good cheer. Not only on this side of the great Atlantic, but beyond the "billowy deep," his name is cherished, his labors prized, his life revered. To him belongs the meed of praise and honor, and such will be freely given by all apiarists when the more refulgent light of the future reveals to the world the unselfish devotion and tireless efforts that he has given in behalf of those whom he so much

delighted to serve and help in any way he could.

Remembering this, as we do, and also the high regard which hosts of beekeepers throughout all the world have always had for the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, we can but put forth our very best endeavors to sustain the high and well-deserved reputation that the JOURNAL has won through its 30 years of uprightness and reliability.

We shall ever aim to merit the continued hearty support of every apiarist throughout the length and breadth of the land, and so labor for their and our common interest in the pursuit of apiculture, that the former brightness of the career of the "old reliable" AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL may but prove to be the faint glimmerings of the morning sunlight over the Eastern hills, which foretell the dawning of a more glorious day.

It is with united hearts and hands that great and enduring structures are reared in the realms of thought and intelligence; hence it is our sincerest hope, that there may be such a union of purposes and desires on the part of both publishers and readers as to insure the existence of the happiest and most blessed relations between the two; for only by such mutual feelings can there come to all the most good and largest degree of helpfulness from our efforts.

Having already undertaken the duties imposed upon us by this new relation, we wish to say further that we want our readers to feel, from the start, that we are their friends, and desire to become better acquainted, and aid them in the industry of bee-keeping in every possible way. We shall be pleased to see any of them at the BEE JOURNAL office, whenever they can call; and any practical suggestions in the line of improvement in the publishing of the BEE JOURNAL, so as to increase its usefulness and extend its influence, will be thankfully received.

While we know it will be almost impossible to please every one, and that

the position which we shall occupy will often require the utmost care and discretion, yet we shall try to treat all with kindness and impartiality. Our motto has long been: "*Thue recht und furchtet niemand*"—"Do right, and fear no one." We see now no cause to change it.

And now, earnestly hoping that the approaching season, though at present rather inauspicious, may be unequalled for its abundance of sweetness, and that each may get his rightful share, we are,

Fraternally yours,

GEORGE W. YORK & Co.

The American Bee Journal

was born on Jan. 1, 1861, and that is nearly 32 years ago. It has earned its title of "The old reliable." The lamented Samuel Wagner was its projector and first editor. He died on Feb. 17, 1872. He was succeeded by his son, George S. Wagner, for one year. Then the Rev. W. F. Clarke was its editor for about a year, when it became the property of Thomas G. Newman, who has controlled its destinies for nearly 19 years, and placed it upon its present firm foundation. Its influence is world-wide, having readers and correspondents in every quarter of the Globe.

Apiarian Relics.—The Dixon, Ill., *Sun* says: "At the Columbian Exposition in 1893, there will be, among other things, an apiarian exhibit from all parts of the world, in which relics of antiquity in the shape of hives, etc., will be a prominent feature. Mr. E. Groh, of our city, has secured for that occasion four of the ancient straw hives, made by his grandfather in Pennsylvania more than 100 years ago. They are in a good state of preservation, and are quite a curiosity."

A Firm, regular and constant use of honey is probably the best remedy for throat trouble known. It is an inexpensive medicine. Use it.

Over 20 Years Ago the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL was published in Washington, D. C., and even now we receive requests for sample copies directed to that place. Through the kindness of Mr. Frank Benton, of the Agricultural Department, to whom was referred a BEE JOURNAL letter directed to the Nation's capital city, it was forwarded to the proper address last week. This shows that the postal authorities take great pains to have mail matter reach its intended destination. What a wonderful thing is our postal system! When we get the free delivery of mail throughout the country, then farmers will also receive greater benefits from the Government which they help to support.

National Bee-Gazette is the name of another new 32-page monthly periodical, published by Geo. W. Penn, of Missouri. It is devoted to bees, home and farm interests, and is nicely printed and neatly gotten up. This is the time for the blooming of flowers, and naturally new papers now blossom, too.

Brother Muth, of Cincinnati, O., whom we mentioned on page 697 of last week's BEE JOURNAL when commenting upon the new phase of the "Wiley lie," has written us a letter about the matter, a portion of which we copy below. All bee-keepers know very well that Brother Muth *knows* what he is talking about, whenever he says anything. The following is his comment upon Wiley's "Report:"

Some years ago, when I had a collection of different qualities of honey, such as clover, basswood, buckwheat, Spanish-needle, golden-rod, etc., made up for the instruction of our bee-keeping friends, I left them with Prof. Wiley, at his request. He gave us his report at the American National Bee-Keepers' meeting at Flint, Mich., if I remember correctly. The best that Mr. Wiley could say of the samples was, that they were adulterated, and that one was probably pure. Now, I knew that Prof. Wiley was wrong, for I knew that every

sample was pure honey, *i. e.*, if there is pure honey at all, or if we know anything.

I was disgusted with the result of the analyses, and refused to send Prof. Wiley any more samples. He may be an efficient chemist, and I do not wish to believe that he is malicious and prejudiced against me, but—I am no adulterator!

Prof. Wiley's chemical tests should not be considered conclusive until further tests have been made. I have read of his reports—the articles most damaging against me only: my time and aroused feeling prevented me from reading more. But from a favorable review of Prof. Wiley's reports, by Prof. Cook, of the Michigan University, at Lansing, I see that most of my samples were pronounced genuine. I cannot reconcile this with my knowledge of the fact that *all* must be either pure or adulterated, because all our small packages are put up in the same manner, every time, and have been so for years.

Prof. Scovell refers to the machine with which bee-keepers extract their honey, and says, referring to me: "The machine alluded to in his label is, undoubtedly, the converter in which cornstarch is changed into glucose," etc. This quotation seems malicious, and out of place. Is Prof. Scovell ignorant of the existence of the machine which is employed by bee-keepers to extract their honey from the combs?

Our store and warehouse, as well as our packing arrangements, and every package of honey in our possession, are open for inspection to every respectable visitor. We have no secrets.

CHARLES F. MUTH.

The World's Fair announcement of apian arrangements, mentioned on page 695, to be in this issue of the BEE JOURNAL, came from Dr. Mason too late for publication this week. Next week we will devote considerable space to World's Fair matters of interest to bee-keepers.

Australia again has a bee-paper. It is called "The Australian Bee-Bulletin," published monthly by Mr. E. Tipper, of West Maitland, New South Wales. It contains 16 pages, and is edited by Mr. E. G. Harrison. It began with the April issue.

The Wasp and the Bee.

A wasp met a bee that was just buzzing by,
And said, "Little cousin, can you tell me why,
You are loved so much better by people than I?"

"My back shines as bright and as yellow as gold,

And my shape is most elegant, too, to behold,
Yet nobody likes me for that, I am told."

"Ah, cousin!" the bee said, "'tis all very true,
But if I were half as much mischief to do,
Indeed they would love me no better than you.

"You have a fine shape, and a delicate wing;
They own you are handsome, but then there's one thing
They cannot put up with, and that is—your sting.

"My coat is quite homely and plain, as you see,
Yet nobody ever is angry with me,
Because I'm a harmless and diligent bee."

From this little story let people beware,
Because, like the wasp, if ill-natured they are,
They will never be loved, if they're ever so fair.
—Chatterbox.

Queries and Replies.**Drones from an Unfertilized Queen.**

QUERY 821.—Suppose we take a queenless colony of bees at the time when there are no drones, and give them some eggs; they rear a queen, and she is not fertilized, as there are no drones, and the result will finally be a hive full of drones. Are the drones reared from that unfertilized queen of any value for breeding purposes?—Calif.

Yes.—MRS. L. HARRISON.

It is said not.—MRS. J. N. HEATER.

Yes, certainly. Why not?—DADANT & SON.

Theory says they are, but I doubt it.—E. FRANCE.

I do not know. No one does. I think not.—J. A. GREEN.

With the microscope, I can discover no difference.—H. D. CUTTING.

I should consider such drones of no use for fertilizing purposes.—C. H. DIBERN.

I don't know. Some of the best authorities say they are.—C. C. MILLER.

I am told they are good, but I have never tested the matter.—P. H. ELWOOD.

If reared under favorable circumstances, I know of no reason why they would not be as good as any.—R. L. TAYLOR.

I believe they are. I have reason to believe that I have had queens fertilized by drones from eggs of laying workers.—M. MAHIN.

I guess so. I guess they are perfect, according to the accepted theory. I am pretty busy producing honey about those days.—JAMES HEDDON.

Authorities say so, so far as the reproductive functions are concerned, but should the queen be from a colony of worthless blacks, I would say no.—J. M. HAMBAUGH.

I have no doubt but that they are as good as any. There are those, however, who say no. The microscope detects no reason why they may not be entirely virile.—A. J. COOK.

Some doubts have been expressed in regard to this matter, but in my opinion they are not. In this opinion I am aware that many differ, but it is safe to follow it.—J. E. POND.

If they were developed in drone-cells they would be capable of performing the functions of fertilization; but if developed in worker-cells it would be doubtful if they would be of any service.—J. P. H. BROWN.

No such result as a "hive full of drones" will occur, unless worker brood is added to keep up the strength of the colony. There is a difference of opinion as to the value of drones from an unfertilized queen.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

I don't know, but I think "yes." With some other insects I believe it is a recognized fact that several generations are produced without fertilization, after which the other sex is produced. Dzierzon thought that drones from laying workers are virile.—EUGENE SECOR.

I had such a queen once, and tried to get an early lot of queens mated to her drones, but not one of the queens became fertile until drones from colonies with fertile queens began to fly. Others have had the same experience; hence, it is believed that in some way the drones of unfertilized queens are impotent.—G. L. TINKER.

I think that the drones from an unfertile queen are all right, as this seems to be one of Nature's ways to protect the race; i. e., a queen has the power to rear drones for her own fertilization, when there is no other way. But somehow I imagine something says, "Do not use them, if you can help it."—MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY.

Science says "yes," but all my experiments to prove science correct say "no." In my locality I often rear young queens in the month of March to save queenless colonies, and this has given me the opportunity to test the potency of drones from unfertilized queens, and I have not succeeded in getting a single queen mated by such drones.—G. W. DEMAREE.

The case is hardly probable. Worker brood would be necessary to have a "hive full" of any kind of bees. Such drones are said to be virile, but we have some doubts as to their potency.—EDITORS.

German Visitors to the World's Fair in 1893 will have a good opportunity to come and see something of America, as an association has been formed in Germany to organize excursion parties to visit the World's Fair and incidentally Niagara Falls, and a number of the larger cities. It is proposed to accomplish this within a period of sixty days, and an expense of between \$250 and \$300 for each person.

J. E. Snider, an apiarist of Utah, says the principal pasturage for bees in Utah is sweet clover, and consequently their main honey crop comes in the Fall. The quality of the honey is excellent, and the quantity is almost unlimited—thousands of acres of sweet clover go to waste every year because there are not enough bees to gather the nectar.

Keep Honey in a warm, dry room, and have it thoroughly ripened before taking it from the hive. Honey is certainly deliquescent—seems to have the property of taking up any moisture there may be in the air. For that reason it should be put as near as possible where there is no moisture.—*Exchange.*

Topics of Interest.

Worms Destroying the Bees.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Picking up a paper the other day, I found an article telling of the writer's ups and downs in apiculture. He told how some of his bees died of starvation, some winter-killed, and how others were destroyed by worms. It is nothing new to read of bees being destroyed by worms, for we very often hear of numerous losses from this source. As a good colony of bees is never destroyed by worms, such expressions are not only fallacious, but misleading, and as such statements tend to make the beginner fearful of loss of bees from the ravages of moth-worms, I will explain the workings of the larvæ of the bee-moth, and the only fear we need have of it.

If a colony of bees becomes very weak and ready to die from loss of its queen or other causes, so the combs are not occupied with bees, and have not been exposed to a degree of cold as low as 12° above zero, when warm weather comes to stay we always find the larvæ of the wax-moth upon them, and more abundant in those that have pollen in them, and have been used for breeding purposes. When once under headway, it takes but a short time to reduce the combs in a whole hive to a mass of webs.

Now, the worms cannot come into full possession of the combs so long as there are bees upon them, although we find here and there a worm that has eluded their vigilance for a time. The Italians keep them out much better than either the hybrids or blacks, a handful fully protecting a whole hive of combs, the worms being kept in submission as long as a few score remain.

If from any cause a colony becomes hopelessly queenless, and the bees die of old age in from 50 to 60 days from the time the last bee hatches, which they will do if in summer, then the combs are left so there is no restraint on the worms, thus giving them full sway, so that in a short time the combs are ruined.

The careless bee-keeper comes along, and seeing no bees issuing from the hive, tips it up to find nothing but a lot of webs and disgusting worms, when he at once concludes that the worms destroyed his bees. Did the worms destroy the colony? Certainly not; the colony was

destroyed by the loss of the queen, spring dwindling, or whatever the cause was, and the moths came in as an effect.

It frequently happens that we lose part of our bees in spring, and wish to preserve the combs until the remainder of our bees increase to occupy them, for such combs are of decided value, even in these days of comb foundation. To keep them from being destroyed by the moth-worms, requires close watching, and all should be looked over as often as once a week when warm weather comes.

As soon as many worms are seen, hang the combs in a small, close room, so that the fumes from burning sulphur can penetrate all parts of them, and burn one pound to every 100 cubic feet contained in the room. To burn it, get an iron kettle, put some ashes in the bottom, and set the kettle in a large vessel containing some water, so that there can be no chance of fire, for you cannot stay and watch it after it gets to burning.

Now put a shovelful of coals on the ashes in the kettle, and pour on the sulphur. Shut the door, and leave them for 24 hours or more, and if they are kept after this where the moth cannot get at them, it is rarely the case that they will need looking after again, even if you keep them away from the bees for years.

Once or twice I have had to sulphur such combs again in a month or so, as there were a few unhatched eggs that were so secreted in the combs that the sulphur did not reach them strong enough to kill them.

If combs are hung from one to two inches apart in a dry, airy room, they are not as liable to be troubled with the moth-larvæ as they are where packed closely together. If you expect to use them rather early in the season, taking this precaution is often all that is necessary. It is always well to look after them occasionally, however, when they are thus left.

When you hear expressions about worms killing bees, you can safely decide that they come from those who are careless or ignorant. From the careless, because they do not attend to their business as they should, so that they do not discover that their bees are gone, until the combs are destroyed by the worms. From the ignorant, because if well posted in all that is going on inside the hive at all times, they would know better.

I will not take space here to tell what a moth-miller is, how she gets her eggs in the hive, how the worms look, etc.,

for this can be found in any of the books on bees. If you have not any of these books, my advice would be to obtain one at once, for you cannot well understand much unless you know the first principles of bee-keeping.

Borodino, N. Y.

Bee-Keeping and Poultry-Raising.

G. A. STOCKWELL.

The two industries may go together and be as profitable as when conducted separately. Indeed, they fit into each other, dovetail together, as some branches of agriculture do. Practically, bees require attention only six months in the year—that is to say, if they are properly attended to in six months, they will take care of themselves in the remaining six months. There ought to be little to do with bees before the first flow of honey, about the middle of May, and after the first frost, or about the middle of October. This makes five months. The other month may be used in preparing, at odd times, implements, or the product for market.

If bee-keeping is conducted on a large scale, the time of active work is the same, but more time must be given in the busy season, and more between seasons. When the bee-season ends in October, then begins the time of activity in the poultry yard—preparing for market, and bringing forward the early pullets to lay in January and February, when eggs are worth more for table or for incubation. In the spring, the setting hens, most of them, ought to be off their nests, and out with their broods by the middle of May, or the first of June, if early layers and good chicks, marketable on or before Thanksgiving, are wanted.

During the summer, bees do not require so much attention as many suppose, or so much as many bee-keepers give them. But let no beginner imagine that they will "run" themselves, or that they can be neglected, and be profitable. The right service or help they must have at the right time. By the double-hive non-swarming (almost) system, an apiary may be conducted profitably with comparatively little work and little time—less if comb honey be the object, more if extracted honey be wanted.

If swarms should appear, the bee-keeper is at hand, but there will be few swarms, if any, if the system re-

ferred to is followed, and the hives are shaded after the first or middle of June. In the meantime, the occupants of the poultry yard are coming on. Certainly, the bees require no attention in the morning, when the flock is fed, and none at night when it is fed again. The chicks are started on their day's growth, and, ordinarily, need only occasional oversight until night.

As to bees and fowls occupying the same yard, that depends upon its size, meaning by "yard" the range and forage ground of the fowls. The writer had 18 colonies of bees at one time, 24 at another, and also chicks and fowls to the number of more than 200 that roamed at will around the hives if they wanted to. There was no clashing between them, and no evidence that one was aware of the existence of the other, but the range extended over four acres or more. Of course, bees should not be kept in a hen-coop or yard, where the fowls are shut in, even if the place be an acre in area.

With the bees and the poultry well in hand, the keeper may still have time to till a garden. Chicks and vegetables may not grow and thrive in the same inclosure, but there may be a side-patch in which the tiller at his work may be within call, if his broods require attention. If he will plant raspberries with a lavish hand, he will have shade for his chicks, essential in the summer, honey for the bees and for himself, and fruit for his table and market. On a snug place, with all these factors at work for bread and butter and raiment (and taxes), with good health and a quiet conscience, what more can a man wish?—*Country Gentleman.*

Does Alsike Clover Pay?

M. M. BALDRIDGE.

C. L. Comstock, of Dane county, Wis., a grower of Alsike clover, writes me May 17, 1892, in substance as follows:

"I have grown Alsike clover for the past 12 years, and I think it is the most profitable kind of clover to grow. I have talked a great deal to my neighbors about growing Alsike, but they have taken no special interest in the subject until recently. I have this year eight acres of Alsike that I shall save for seed. It is not mixed with timothy nor any other clover. I have also some land seeded to Alsike and timothy that I shall

keep for pasture and hay. I like the hay from Alsike better than red clover, for it never gets *dusty*, and can be fed with safety to horses.

"Last year I cut 12 acres of Alsike for seed, and secured therefrom 75 bushels, which I sold to a seed firm in Chicago at \$7.35 per bushel. When Alsike is grown for seed, I think it is better not to mix it with anything else. When cut for seed, I cure it mainly in small bunches."

The reader will notice that the average yield of this crop of Alsike seed was $6\frac{1}{4}$ bushels per acre, and that it was sold at nearly \$46 per acre—to say nothing about the value of the hay after the seed was taken from it.

In my former article on Alsike (see page 674), it is stated that Mr. Anderson secured 189 bushels of Alsike seed from 45 acres, or an average of 4 1-5 bushels per acre. In 1886 (see "Alsike Clover Leaflet") Mr. A. had 110 bushels of seed from 20 acres, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.

Now, who is there to say that it does not pay to grow Alsike?

St. Charles, Ills., May 20, 1892.

Large Hives for Out-Door Wintering.

J. H. ANDRE.

Having experimented with different kinds of hives the past 12 or 15 years, I have reached what I believe to be a safe conclusion, viz.: that hives for out-door wintering should be large, and not less than 10 inches depth of frame inside measure.

My largest hives are 16 inches square inside, with 20 frames arranged transversely. Probably 24 frames would have been better. None of the frames reach across the hive. The only objection to this style is, the frames are very hard to work. Probably if more frames were used, the trouble would be less, but it could not be practicable to any extent.

With this style the bees can reach any part of the hive by way of the center without passing the frames at the outside. This prevents parts of the cluster from becoming isolated and perishing during severe winter weather, which frequently happens with frames which reach across the hive.

Another style I have tried, with the brood-chamber 14x17 inches, 12 frames $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep by $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches in

length, inside measure, gives less trouble to work the frames, of any hive I ever used, but the frames are too shallow, and somewhat too short for out-door wintering.

Both styles were made to get a large brood-chamber and avoid a large frame. Probably there is but little difference whether the frames are shallow or deep for in-door wintering at safe temperature, but I should not care to risk a shallow frame out-doors in winter in this latitude.

I am one of those "cranks" who believes in early brood-rearing to get young bees to take the place of those that die off during March and April (which is called "spring dwindling"), and I am well pleased to find breeding commenced in February. In this matter I have succeeded best with a good depth of brood-chamber.

I think so well of a passage-way over the frames of ordinary hives in winter, that I shall always practice it hereafter.

Lockwood, N. Y.

Transferring Bees—Size of Hives, Etc.

DR. C. C. MILLER.

Several questions have been received for replies, as follows:

Question: "My bees are in box-hives, and I want to change them. Can I transfer in May?"

Answer: Yes, you can transfer them at any time, but probably the most transferring has been done when fruit-trees are in bloom. At that time there is a great deal of honey in the hive, and the less honey in the combs the more easily handled and the less daubing. If you transfer at a time when bees are gathering no honey, there is danger of starting robbing, and a colony just transferred is in a poor shape to defend itself. When working on fruit-bloom the bees are in good condition to mend up their combs rapidly. In many cases it is better to transfer about swarming time, following the plan devised by James Heddon.

Drive out the old queen and a majority of the bees into a hiving-box (almost any empty box will do) and move the old hive back a few feet, reversing the entrance. Then put on the old stand a hive filled with frames of foundation, and shake the bees down in front of it. In 21 days the worker-brood will be all hatched out in the old hive, and you may then drive out every

last bee from it, and add these bees to the others on the old stand. This gives you a rousing colony that ought to store honey if there is any to store. The old combs can be melted up, and, if you wish, you can save out straight worker-comb to be fastened in frames and given to swarms.

If you want to increase the number of your colonies, a modification of the above plan might suit you still better. Wait until your colony swarms, and, after hiving it, put the swarm on the old stand, removing the old hive to a new location. This will make all the field bees from the old hive join the new swarm, and there will be little danger of a second swarm.

In 21 days from the time the swarm issues, transfer the colony from the old hive, letting it remain, of course, on the same stand which it has occupied for the last 21 days. One objection to this plan is, that if honey was coming in rapidly, there might be a good deal of it in the way.

SIZE OF BEE-HIVES.

Question: "I have ten-frame Langstroth hives. Are they too large for comb honey?"

Answer: That is one of the hard questions to answer. Opinions differ. It is pretty generally agreed that before clover harvest, it is desirable to have plenty of room for the queen to lay all she can, so there may be a strong force for the main harvest, and there are queens that need all of the ten frames. But when the time of main storing begins, there are many of our best beekeepers who want the brood-nest contracted to a good deal smaller space. They say that ten frames is more than is needed for a brood-nest, and so a large space merely gives room for the bees to store there the nice, white honey that ought to go into the surplus apartment. The theory looks reasonable, and believing in it I practiced contraction to a radical extent, reducing the brood chamber from ten Langstroth frames down to eight, six, five and less.

I am obliged to say that I could not tell for certain whether I gained anything by such contraction. I think I got just as large crops with ten frames in the brood-chamber, but then there are so many things to be considered, the different seasons among others, that it is hard to be certain. Try it for yourself. By means of a division-board you can contract down to any number of frames you choose, and use the same supers above. At present I use eight

frames all the year around, but I do not know whether it is best.

BUCKWHEAT FOR BEES.

Question: "What time do you sow buckwheat for honey, and how much seed to the acre?"

Answer: I would not sow it for honey alone. Even if I did, I would sow it at the same time as for a crop of grain. Ask any old farmer in your neighborhood the question, and he will answer it better than I. Perhaps he will tell you about the first of July, and three pecks to the acre. In any case, the Japanese is the kind to sow.—*National Stockman*.

Marengo, Ills.

The Mating of Young Queens.

W. J. DAVIS.

Query No. 819, on page 668, is no doubt a question upon which queen-breeders, if not all bee-keepers, have pondered. The question is interesting, and doubtless the querist knew that no one could give a definite answer.

There are a few reasons that lead me to believe that the queen goes a comparatively short distance from home on such occasions. That she should be compelled to mate on the wing, is to my mind, a provision against the pernicious effects of in-and-in breeding. Nature, true to herself, would not risk the existence of the colony by exposing the young queen to needless peril. She is the one indispensable tenant of the home. Delicate of organism, grace and beauty in every movement; while, on the other hand, thousands of drones are often found in a single colony. They are provided with strong bodies and large wings, enabling them to fly great distances to accomplish the sole purpose of their existence; I have no doubt they will fly ten miles. They care but little what particular hive they enter, and if many of them are lost, their loss is neither known nor felt by the bee-keeper, as would be the case in the loss of the queen.

During my second years' experience with the Italians, I had a black queen in an apiary five miles distant (in an airline), mate with an Italian drone, and yet there was intervening hills and forests, and she must have mated with a drone from my home apiary, for there were no other Italian bees in this county.

Youngsville, Pa.

Wrens to Guard an Apiary.

Wrens and honey-bees live in admirable harmony on Paul W. Adams' place in Jackson township, Pennsylvania. The summer home of the confiding little birds and the industrious bees is under the broad-spreading branches of an old apple orchard near the farm-house. Mr. Adams owns 58 colonies of bees. Each colony occupies a white hive, and the hives stand in rows in the edge of the orchard. Nailed to the trunks of trees, in close proximity to the hives, are 16 little blue boxes, and each box a pair of wrens nested last summer.

A few years ago there was only one pair of wrens on the premises. Mr. Adams noticed that the wrens were pecking and tugging away at something around the edge of the bottom of one of the hives. He closely watched the actions of the cheerful little birds for awhile, and then he found that they were destroying moths. He also noticed that the bees went in and out of the hives within an inch or so of the wrens without attempting to drive them away.

On the following morning Mr. Adams made it his business to keep track of the wrens. He saw them working in the crack of another hive, and he noticed that one of the birds, after it had pulled and twisted for several seconds, backed away from the crack with a large grub in its bill. Lots of bees were crawling around on the outside of the hive, close to the wren, seemingly realizing that the little bird was doing for them what they were powerless to do for themselves. Not one of them offered to sting the wren, and the little birds worked among the bees as though they all belonged to the same family.

Mr. Adams began to encourage the wrens, and to put up boxes for them to nest in. The next season three pairs took up their abode in his boxes, and reared families there. During the second summer seven pairs made the orchard their home, and helped destroy the moths in the hives. Then he nailed up more boxes, and during the summer the orchard was enlivened by the songs of eleven pairs and their offspring. In the meantime his bees had increased from less than a score to nearly 50 colonies, and he needed all the wrens.

Last summer the wrens made themselves very useful and beneficial to Mr. Adams in an entirely different way, and of their own accord. When the first swarm of bees came out, the whole flock of wrens were flitting among the apple

trees, and getting ready to go to house-keeping. They were lugging twigs and things into the little blue boxes on the tree trunks, and none of the females had begun to sit. The new swarm was an unusually large one, and when it left the hive and started to sail away through the orchard, every wren in the flock dropped its work and began to squall as though something very much out of the ordinary was about to happen.

Mr. Adams had a new hive all ready to brush the bees into, as soon as they had settled down on a limb somewhere, and he was carefully noting the course of the swarm when the commotion made by the excited wrens attracted his attention. Instead of alighting in the orchard, the bees sailed right through it and started on a straight line for the opposite side of the creek.

The wrens flew after the swarm just as it left the orchard, overtook it before it had got half way to the stream, sailed in front of it in a group, and turned its course toward Harvey Brown's place on the south. A few rods further on the birds headed the bees off again, nearly reversed the course, and drove them back to the orchard, where they alighted on an apple-tree limb. Then the wrens separated and resumed their family duties, and Mr. Adams easily hived the bees.

Whenever a swarm did not fly beyond the bounds of the orchard, the wrens made no effort to chase them. The little birds were on the alert every time a swarm came out, acting as though it was their duty to see that none of the bees were allowed to go far enough away from the orchard to get lost.

All of the females were sitting in the boxes when the next swarm tried to make for the woods. It was late in the afternoon, and the male wrens were loafing around with not much to do. They were flitting from tree to tree, but their sharp eyes caught sight of the new swarm the moment it streamed from the hive and sailed over the knoll toward Jackson Hollow, and they gathered in a bunch at once and went after the fugitive insects in a hurry. The bees took it easy, and the birds soon headed them off and kept them flying in a circle until they became tired and settled on the limb of a maple tree in the meadow. Then the birds sailed around the tree until Farmer Adams had got there with his hive, when they immediately hurried back to the orchard to look after their wives.

Mr. Adams declared that the wrens saved 5 swarms for him last year. He

is very proud of his flock of wrens, and expects by next summer to have 25 pairs of the confiding little songsters making music in his orchard, and assisting him in keeping his bees from absconding.—*New York Sun.*

Honey in the Home Market, Etc.

L. B. TOLAR.

Our honey-flow in this part of the country has been cut off by too much rain. It has rained some almost every day or night for the last three weeks, yet we have had no very big rains—just enough to wash out the honey. It is the first failure for many years, so we ought not to grumble, though we would like to have had a good honey-flow.

I do not think that I will get over 2,000 pounds of honey from 120 colonies, when I ought to have gotten at least 6,000 pounds. I think I have too many bees in one place. I have now over 130 colonies. I would much like to find some good location for an apiary where I could get a better class of honey than I get here. Our honey is dark amber color, but good flavor. I would like to go where the honey is white or light-amber color, within 100 miles of Memphis, Tenn., and where there is plenty of Spanish-needle.

We have a good country here for producing honey if the quality was good, or would command a good price in the market. The flavor of our honey is good, but the color puts it down where the price is low. Our home market is what we had to rely on until the last year or so, and since then the home market has not been able to take the product, and we are forced to ship to some other market at a much lower price. If our honey was of the quality that would command a good price, I do not think I would want a better place to keep bees.

Kerrville, Tenn., May 20, 1892.

Several Seasonable Suggestions.

C. H. DIBBERN.

Take care of the unoccupied brood-combs *now*—in fact care for them all the time—never allow a hive to remain in the apiary filled with combs, to become a breeding hot-bed for the moth.

If your bees are protected by spring packing, or are in chaff hives, do not

remove the packing the first warm day that comes along. Wait until it is pretty certain that summer has really come, and that the room is needed for the surplus cases.

It is the best now to "crowd on the steam," to induce the bees to build up as rapidly as possible. Should a season of scarcity happen, after fruit bloom, feed the bees, to keep up brood-rearing, as they will be the very bees that will bring in the honey harvest.

Do everything possible to make the bees prosperous, without a break, in some honey coming in from some source, even honey-dew may still be fed, before the surplus cases are put on the hives. Such feeding will pay well, even though there is plenty of honey in the hives. Bees must keep up a temperature of about 98° in order to hatch brood rapidly, and surplus room should not be given too fast. It is better to be sure, that more room is needed, by seeing the bees commence to "lie out" on warm days, than to put on the cases before the combs in the brood-chamber are all occupied, and then have a cold storm come along and chill the brood.

Save all the nice pieces of worker-comb, cut out of old sections to patch up your brood-combs with. If there are any empty hives where the bees have died out, be sure to look over the combs, and cut out all patches of drone-comb. The comb cut out of the sections are just the thing to fit into the holes. It is much better to discard all brood-combs that are not nice and straight, and fill with either good comb or foundation. A frame of foundation placed between two straight combs in a strong colony, will soon be worked into a comb that one can enjoy handling ever after. It is a question if we have not really lost by old combs that were "not just what they should be," too long. We want to save all we can, but we also want to put the bees in the very best condition, even though it costs something, as we are sure the money will be returned to us many fold in the long run.

Up to this time we have been feeding bees on honey-dew extensively. As we had many hives, where the bees had died, containing honey, we exposed them, so that a few bees could enter, and carry off the stores. We expected that this would set the bees wild, and that we would have to watch closely to prevent general robbing in the apiary. After a day or so of this kind of robbing of undefended hives, the bees seemed to conclude that there was no hurry, and worked in a very ordinary way.

We placed the hives containing the honey some little distance from the other hives, and put out about a dozen at once, which divided the bees up a good deal, and there was little or no fighting, neither were they at all cross. What surprised us still more was that hives remained unmolested in the apiary, containing plenty of honey, though there was not a bee to defend it, for days at a time. A great majority of the bees paid no attention to the food offered them, but gathered pollen, and some honey from maple, box-elder, elms, and willows. Our object is to have all the honey-dew used up, before the clover begins to bloom.—*Western Plowman*.

Milan, Ills., May 15, 1892.

The Feeding of Bees.

L. HARRISON.

I fed them last fall until I thought they had an abundance to last until there would be plenty in the fields. It stopped raining, and I laid aside my pen to take a look at the bees, when I was convinced that I had better "hustle around" and feed instanter. Coffee A sugar was dissolved with boiling water, and all sorts of feeders were pressed into service. Fruit jars with perforated covers, tin basins with muslin tied over the top, tin and wooden feeders that are sold by dealers in bee-supplies, were filled and given to the bees. I was compelled, by rain, to adjourn and go into the house, and if I am able in the morning I shall feed every colony. So much rain washes out the nectar from fruit-bloom, and prevents the bees from gathering what there is. It is not so particular what kind of syrup is fed now as during the fall for winter food. Some bee-keepers have reported good success in feeding sorghum and maple sugar in the spring when bees can fly.

It is a shame to let the bees starve now when a little sugar could tide them over until they are able to make their living. They may have had plenty two weeks ago, but be destitute now, as they consume food rapidly while rearing brood, for an insect in the larval state consumes more food than during the remainder of its existence.—*The Prairie Farmer*.

When You Have any honey to sell, get some Honey Almanacs and scatter in your locality. They will sell it all in a very short time.

CONVENTION DIRECTORY.*Time and place of meeting.*

1892.
Sept. 7, 8.—Nebraska, at Lincoln, Nebr.
L. D. Stilson, Sec., York, Nebr.
Oct. 7.—Utah, at Salt Lake City, Utah.
John C. Swaner, Sec., Salt Lake City, Utah.
1893.
Jan. 13, 14.—S.W. Wisconsin, at Boscobel, Wis.
Benj. E. Rice, Sec., Boscobel, Wis.

[3] In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of the time and the place of each future meeting.—THE EDITOR.

North American Bee-Keepers' Association

PRESIDENT—Eugene Secor, Forest City, Iowa.
SECRETARY—W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint, Mich.

National Bee-Keepers' Union.

PRESIDENT—James Heddon, Dowagiac, Mich.
SEC'Y AND MANAGER—T. G. Newman, Chicago.

Bee and Honey Gossip.

[2] Do not write anything for publication on the same sheet of paper with business matters, unless it can be torn apart without interfering with either part of the letter.

A Rain-Preventer Needed.

Uncle Jerry Rusk has thrown a wet blanket on bee-keeping. The man who can invent a good, warranted rain-preventer, and get it into working order within a day or two, has a number of millions awaiting him. To-day it is cold and rainy with prospects of snow. Five inches of snow was reported at Troy, N. Y., to-day. It has been so cold and rainy all spring, that the bees have done nothing.

J. W. TEFFT.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 20, 1892.

Marketing Honey—Wintering.

I see by the BEE JOURNAL that a good many advocate selling honey in the home market. I have always had better luck in shipping my honey to commission men then selling at home. I am only about 15 miles south of Saginaw, and I have sold some honey in that market at 10 cents for dark, and 12 cents for white honey. Two years ago I shipped all of my honey to a commission house, and got 15 cents for dark, and 17 cents for white. Bees have wintered poorly here in this locality the past winter, that is, all of those that

were not properly taken care of last fall. I put 21 colonies into winter quarters, had one colony stolen in the winter, and have 7 left—4 good and 3 weak ones. I have always been successful in wintering before, as I have either put them in the cellar or packed them with chaff.

WM. CRAIG.

Luce, Mich., May 19, 1892.

Cold and Rainy Weather.

Bees have fared hard here this spring. It has been cold and very windy; thousands of bees have gone from the hives to come back no more. Apple-trees are in bud, but have not bloomed any yet, and it is cold and rainy, but they have lots of stores. We hope for warmer weather, and a good honey-flow yet.

IRA J. WOOD.

Vernon Centre, N. Y., May 22, 1892.

No Pleasant Weather to Spare.

We do not know what the harvest will be, but we have no pleasant weather to spare for Minnesota. We are all "in the swim" from Pennsylvania to Colorado. The last of March our bees were in better condition than usual at that time; since then the weak and queenless ones have perished, and the others are striving to hold their own. We are not discouraged yet, but it makes us feel our dependence upon a higher power; "and, having done all, to stand."

A. C. BUGBEE.

Lochiel, Ind., May 20, 1892.

Wintering Bees in Minnesota.

The sun is once more shining, and it makes us feel good; and so say the bees. I have hardly a corporal's guard left—13 colonies out of 50; and where I had good colonies a week ago, to-day there are no bees left. We have had over 3 inches of rainfall the past week, and an inch of snow, with a 40-mile north wind blowing. I will have about 8 to 10 colonies left, if we get good weather soon. Mr. Snow told me this morning that he had only 36 left out of 125. I presume the following will explain the cause for a part of my bad luck: I put my bees into the cellar too late last fall, as I was very busy, and I ought to have raised the hives from the bottom-board 2 inches, but did not. They wintered all right until the last of January, when we had lots of warm weather, and they became uneasy, and consumed lots of

honey. Then I took the bees out of the cellar about April 15, and I should have left them in until the 21st of May. Mr. T. C. Kelley thinks that out-door wintering is best. I would prefer out-door wintering in Pennsylvania, where the mercury seldom gets below 18° below zero. Here in Minnesota it has been down to 52° below zero, but of course the atmosphere is very dry, and we don't notice it at all at 20° below, when there is no wind. You see this is a large country, and what will do in Pennsylvania or Florida won't do in Minnesota, Dakota or Wisconsin. I have lots of good hives filled with comb and honey, to give my young bees, if I have any. I see some young bees and drones.

MARK D. JUDKINS.

Osakis, Minn., May 21, 1892.

Salvage from the Wreck.

There are a great many substantial blessings connected with bee-keeping. To be sure, I have lost 200 colonies out of 300, fall count, but then it will be much easier to mow the bee-yard now, than with the hives so thick around. I won't have to spend a lot of money on bee-supplies, and I have my hives left! The queens are all "out on a strike," and practically no brood is being reared. It is very wet, but when the sun shines the weak colonies desert their hives about as fast as one man wants to carry the deserted boxes into the honey-house.

B. H. STANDISH.

Evansville, Wis., May 20, 1892.

Stealing Eggs to Rear Queens.

Do queenless colonies of bees ever go into neighboring hives and get eggs to rear for themselves a queen? Last season I had 2 colonies of black bees; in August I procured an Italian queen, and introduced her into one of them with success. They bred up finely during the fall. I examined them yesterday, and could find no queen and no brood or eggs, with the exception of two queen-cells capped over (another in process of construction), one of which I picked out, and it contained the lava of a young queen. I could see no possible way for them to get the eggs but by going to the other hive, which was about 4 feet distant. Would you advise letting this colony of bees remain and see if they get a queen from the cell they have? or had I better procure a queen immediately for them? I have quite a

curiosity to find out if they can re-queen themselves in the way they seem to be doing. I presume I should have time to get them a queen after finding out whether they have succeeded or not in their effort.

GEO. E. FELLOWS.

Salisbury, N. H., May 16, 1892.

[We have never heard of such a thing as bees going into other hives and taking away eggs. They must have come in some more natural way. Yes; by all means we would let the colony do anything the bees choose to, and watch results. There will be time enough to get a queen for them after they have failed to rear one.—Eds.]

Unfavorable Weather for Bees.

Last fall I put in 48 colonies of bees, and when I took them out there were only 20 colonies; now I have only 10. Some starved with plenty of stores, but I think the trouble was that when I put them into the cellar they had no young bees, and did not have any last October. It was a poor year here for the bees in this locality; and there was no honey last fall for them to gather. We have had awfully wet and cold weather this spring. I like the BEE JOURNAL very much.

B. M. SAVAGE.

Independence, Iowa, May 20, 1892.

Bee-Keeping in Tennessee.

In answer to many letters which I have received, inquiring as to the prospects and chances for bee-culture in this part of the country, I will say that I believe this to be as good as the best, besides being a very healthy climate. My hives, which have 11 frames 12¼ x 8½ inches, are all chock-full of bees. I use a top section-case, which contains 33 one-pound sections. I have quite a lot of hives with the sections full of honey, and nearly all capped ready to come off. As to color, our early spring honey is of a bright yellow, the most of which is gathered from black locust and poplar, although the woods is full of various other flowers. Our linden begins to bloom about June 5, and lasts for quite awhile, and the honey is of a beautiful white, from about June 5 until July 20, which time is our best honey flow; although I had some hives with 27 one-pound sections, which I emptied on July 20, that were afterwards nicely filled. Our late honey is bright yellow,

or straw color, gathered from sour-wood and sumac. My neighbor, Mr. F. A. Tate, says that his bees averaged 80 one-pound sections of honey the past season, though they are blacks. My average was 70 pounds per colony, but I had some that stored over 100 pounds of comb honey. I now have all my bees in frame hives. I will say from experience, give me the Italian bees for gentleness and industry.

W. M. SCRUGGS.

Tracy City, Tenn., May 21, 1892.

Bee-Keeping in Florida.

Florida is not first in the ranks of honey-production, though a land of flowers. As we have a very warm climate, I winter my bees on the summer stands in single-walled hives, and I am quite successful in that way. We have varieties of honey-yielding plants and trees growing wild, and our honey-flow begins in February. Fruit bloom, maple, orange, ti-ti, haw, wild plum, poplar, jessamine, and many other plants, last usually until June. My bees wintered well, and came out early this spring. I began extracting honey on April 27, and one colony's combs weighed 63 pounds before extracting. The worst enemy I find of my bees is March winds. The bees seem to want honey more than their hives, and upon filing out they find it, and, returning heavily laden, fall at the entrance of the hive on the ground and chill, and are never able to recover again. My bees swarmed on March 21, and I generally get surplus honey from such colonies. I think the season will hold out well this year, and a good crop be obtained. Good crops and good quality bring good money and good feelings.

J. B. HALLEY.

Blountstown, Fla., April 29, 1892.

"Taking the Cake" on Wintering.

On page 678 Mr. M. F. Cram, of West Brookfield, Vt., claims that he "can take the cake" on wintering bees. Well, give him my share. But I would like to know what kind of bees he has. They are certainly something new, or are they the kind we used to find in the meadows when harvesting—often found in mouse-nests. Those never breed until May or June. He says they were put into winter quarters on Nov. 16, and at the date he wrote, May 9, 1892, he says: "Today I have taken them from the cellar, all alive and well." The time between

these two dates just lacks seven days of six months, yet he claims they are the strongest he has ever had, and those that he has opened had no brood on May 9. I have Italians, one colony of Carniolans, some blacks, and some hybrids, but my bees were breeding in the latter part of January, and have continued to do so ever since. If they had not commenced to breed before the first of May, I would have given up all hopes of any honey this season, as I would think the bees would be like myself—a little too old to do very much. I hope if Mr. Cram reads this he will accept it as it is given—in the spirit of friendly criticism. T. C. KELLY.

Slippery Rock, Pa., May 22, 1892.

Wavelets of News.

Cyprian Bees.

Excellent honey-gathering bees have been introduced from Cyprus. When the Venetians owned the island, 200,000 hives of bees were kept there. People used honey for sugar in those days. Now there are only 30,000 hives of bees owing to oppressive taxes levied upon the industry by the Turks. The residents are usually unwilling to sell any of their bees, believing that those left behind will fly away after the ones which are disposed of. Accordingly, the purchaser is commonly obliged to buy 50 colonies in order to secure 50 queens. This is apt to be a bore. Mr. Benton found it so on one occasion when he tried to carry a number of earthenware hives across the country on muleback. Some of the hives got broken by an accident, the bees attacked the mules, and Mr. Benton was badly stung. If he had not been thoroughly inoculated with bee poison in moderate doses during previous years, he would undoubtedly have died.—*Washington Star, D. C.*

Introducing Queens.

There is always some risk to run, in introducing queens, except the method of taking a few combs of hatching brood with no bees at all, and putting them in a tight box with the queen. Young bees will hatch out and will not attempt to sting or ball the queen. Some of the brood will perish by this method, as there are no bees in the hive old enough to take care of it.

Another good way, and one that almost always proves successful, is to make a cage or basket out of fine wire cloth large enough to hold one brood-comb, being careful not to have any place where the queen can get fast and die, or get disabled in any way. Place a comb of hatching brood in the basket with the queen; shake every bee from the comb before putting it in the basket; close the basket tight so no bee can get in or out.

Hang the basket in the hive in which you wish to introduce the queen; the young bees will be hatching out all the time, and the queen will lay in every vacant cell. In a few days liberate the queen and the bees in the basket. Usually there will be no danger of the queen being killed. Always be sure to have the hive queenless before attempting to introduce a queen. If the bees should from any reason kill the queen, they will have plenty of eggs of her laying to construct queen-cells and rear young queens from. You can make nuclei, and give each one of the queen-cells, and thus renew the stock in your apiary.

This method has some advantage over the one usually practiced by introducing the queen in the small cage she is shipped in. There are always eggs of her laying in the comb to rear other queens from. There should be some honey in the comb that is put in the basket, for the queen and young bees to subsist on.—E. S. MEAD, in *Ohio Farmer*.

Objections to Grading Honey.

There has been brought against the grading of honey the objection that it would produce a sameness, and remove that incentive to excel that ought to accompany all pursuits. If there is a grade requiring perfection, as I think there ought to be, this objection will not hold good.

Another objection is, that different persons would grade the same honey differently, even when working by the same rules. There probably would be minor differences, but the grading would be much more uniform than when no general rule was followed.

It has also been said that if there were rules for grading that there must be an inspector in each market; and that the inspector and the middle man would combine to "beat" the producer. I think no inspector would be needed. These rules would be a sort of agreement among ourselves, indicating what

we mean by certain grades. When a dealer quoted honey of a certain grade, at a certain price, every producer and purchaser would know exactly what was meant.

Where the producer takes a sample of his honey to dealers and sells direct to them, there is not so much need of a set of rules, but they would be a convenience, even then, while I think it is true that the great bulk of honey is sold without the producer ever seeing the purchaser.

I still believe that a set of rules can be formulated that will be sufficiently concise, yet broad enough to cover the needs of the entire country, and that such rules would be a great convenience.—*Bee-Keepers' Review*.

Mind-Destroying Literature.

Every great blessing has its attendant evils. The printing press and the improved processes of illustration are great aids to the spread of knowledge, but unfortunately they can just as effectually aid in the distribution of literature that is unwholesome and damaging to the mind.

The worst dangerous for of literature is not that which is openly immoral, because that can be reached by law and suppressed. It is the sensational, sloppy stuff that is flooding the land and ruining young minds by giving them false ideas of life.

As there seems to be no way to prevent the publication of this trash, and nothing can be done to restrict its circulation, the only thing that parents can do is to keep it out of the hands of the children.

But in destroying the unwholesome, they should be careful to furnish a plentiful supply of the wholesome. There are plenty of good books and papers, and the prices at which they are furnished places them within the reach of all. You would not give your horses food that would weaken their muscles and render them unserviceable. Be as good to your boys and girls.—*Western Plowman*.

Please Send Us the Names of your neighbors who keep bees, and we will send them sample copies of the *BEE JOURNAL*. Then please call upon them and get them to subscribe with you, and secure some of the premiums we offer.



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The Date on the wrapper-label of this paper indicates the end of the month to which you have paid for the JOURNAL. If that is past, please send us one dollar to pay for another year.

The Premiums which we give for securing new subscribers to the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, are intended as pay for work done in getting new names among your friends and acquaintances, and are not offered to those who send in their own names as new subscribers, unless such name or names form a part of a club of at least three subscribers.

The Convention Hand-Book is very convenient at Bee-Conventions. It contains a Manual of Parliamentary Law and Rules of Order for Local Conventions; Constitution and By-Laws for a Local Society; Programme for a Convention, with subjects for discussion, and about 50 blank pages, to make notes upon. It is bound in cloth, and of the right size for the pocket. We will present a copy for one new subscriber to the BEE JOURNAL, with \$1.00.

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Bee-Keeping for Profit, by Dr. G. L. Tinker, is a nice, 50-page pamphlet, which details fully the author's new system of bee-management in producing comb and extracted honey, and the construction of the hive best adapted to it—his "Nonpareil." The book can be had at this office for 25 cents, or will be given for one new subscriber, with \$1.

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When Talking About Bees to your friend or neighbor, you will oblige us by commending the BEE JOURNAL to him, and taking his subscription to send with your renewal. For this work we offer some excellent premiums that you ought to take advantage of.

CLUBBING LIST.

We Club the *American Bee Journal* for a year, with any of the following papers or books, at the prices quoted in the **LAST** column. The regular price of both is given in the first column. One year's subscription for the *American Bee Journal* must be sent with each order for another paper or book:

	Price of both.	Club.
The <i>American Bee Journal</i>	\$1 00....	
and Gleanings in Bee-Culture....	2 00....	1 75
Bee-Keepers' Guide.....	1 50....	1 40
Bee-Keepers' Review.....	2 00....	1 75
The Apiculturist.....	1 75....	1 65
Canadian Bee Journal.....	2 00....	1 75
American Bee-Keeper.....	1 50....	1 40
Nebraska Bee-Keeper.....	1 50....	1 35
The 8 above-named papers.....	6 25....	5 25
and Langstroth Revised (Dadant).....	2 40....	2 25
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Almost Every Bee-Book that is now published we mention on the second page of this issue of the *BEE JOURNAL*. Look over the list and select what you want. For every new yearly subscriber that you secure for us at \$1.00, we will allow you 25 cents, to apply on the purchase of any book we have for sale. This is a rare chance to get some valuable apicultural reading-matter, and at the same time aid in spreading helpful apiarian knowledge among our friends.

A Nice Pocket Dictionary we offer as a premium for sending us *only one new* subscriber with \$1.00. It is a splendid little Dictionary—and just right for the pocket.

Premium to Every New Subscriber.

—We will give to every new subscriber (with \$1.00), for whom it is desired in place of getting any other premium we offer for work done, a copy of "*RURAL LIFE*"—a valuable pamphlet of over 100 pages, devoted to "Farm Topics, Live-Stock, Poultry, Bees, Fruits, Vegetables, Household, Home, and Miscellaneous Matter." Or we will send it, postpaid, for 25 cts. This is a rare chance for new subscribers to get some excellent reading for nothing—by sending \$1.00 for one year's subscription to the *BEE JOURNAL*.

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"I know by experience that the *AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL* is a good place to advertise." So says Mrs. Jennie Atchley, of Floyd, Tex., who is like many others that want to increase their business, and know a good thing when they see it. Try the *BEE JOURNAL* as an advertising medium, and see for yourself.

The Globe Bee-Veil, which we offer on the third page of this number of the *BEE JOURNAL*, is just the thing. You can get it for sending us only three new subscribers, with \$3.00.

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Under this heading, Notices of 5 lines, or less, will be inserted at **10 cents per line**, for each insertion, when specially ordered into this Department. If over 5 lines, the additional lines will cost 20 cents each.

WANTED—Five Hundred Apiarists to try my *PURE ITALIAN QUEENS* at one dollar each. Now ready. Satisfaction guaranteed.

H. M. STEPHENS,

21A4t

Munden, Republic Co., Kan.

WANTED—Twenty-five cents for a Pair of my Patent Standing Hive Clamps. Special prices on 100.

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23A1t

Wall Lake, Sac Co., Iowa.

HONEY AND BEESWAX MARKET.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Fancy comb honey is selling at 16c.; choice, 14@15c. Other grades 10@13c. Extracted, scarce, good demand, at 7@7½c. Beeswax, active sale, 28c.

S. T. FISH & CO., 189 S. Water St.

NEW YORK, May 28.—No demand for comb honey excepting fancy white. Quite a stock on the market of off grades and buckwheat. New Southern extracted arriving and sells at from 70@75c. per gallon for choice; 65@70c. for common. Beeswax quiet but firm at 27@29

HILDRETH BROS. & SEGELKEN,
28-30 West Broadway.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 28.—Demand light, supply large. Prices: No. 1 white comb, 13@14c.; No. 2 white, 10@12c. Extracted, white, 6@7c.; amber, 6@8½c.; dark, 5c. Beeswax—Demand good, supply light. Price, 22@27c.

CLEMONS, MASON & CO.,
Cor. 4th and Walnut Sts.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—Demand is slow for comb with good supply. Price, 12@15c. Demand for extracted is fair at 5@8c.

Beeswax is in good demand, at 25@27c for good to choice yellow.

C. F. MUTH & SON,
Cor. Freeman & Central Aves.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Demand for honey is very moderate, supply good, exceeding the demand. There is little demand for fancy 1-lbs. Market pretty well cleaned up of that grade, but plenty of fair. Prices: Comb, clover, 8@12c.; buckwheat, 7@9c. Extracted, clover, 6½@7c.; buckwheat, 5½@6c. Beeswax—Demand fair, supply plenty for demand, at 27@29

CHAS. ISRAEL & BROS., 110 Hudson St.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 28.—Demand poor, supply light of comb. Fancy 1-lbs., 12@13c.; dark, 8@9c. Extracted, white, 7c.; dark, 5@6 No beeswax on the market.

HAMBLIN & BEARSS, 514 Walnut St.

DETROIT, May 28.—The demand is slow, and supply fair, and will be absorbed by time new crop comes. Comb, 11@12½c. Extracted, 7@8c. Beeswax—Demand moderate, supply fair; price, 27@28c.

M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Mich.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Demand fair and supply short on fancy stock. Comb, 14@15c. Extracted, slow sale at 6@7c. Beeswax—Demand good, supply short on prime yellow; price, 25@28c.

J. A. LAMON, 44-46 S. Water St.

MILWAUKEE, May 28.—Demand very moderate, supply average of all grades but common quality. Best 1-lbs. 15@16c; common, 12@13c. Extracted, white, in barrels, 7c.; in kegs, 7½c; in pails, 7½@8c. Beeswax—demand fair, supply small. Price, 23@28c.

A. V. BISHOP, 142 W. Water St.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28.—Demand light, supply light. Comb, 10@12c. Extracted, 5@6½c. Beeswax—Demand fair, supply light. Price, 25@27c. A fair to good honey crop for 1892 is expected.

SCHACHT, LEMCKE & STEINER,
16 Drumm Street.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Demand is light, and supply large, except buckwheat comb. We quote: Fancy white comb, 12@14c; buckwheat, 9@11c. Extracted—Clover and basswood in good demand at 6½@7c; buckwheat in demand at 5@6c. Beeswax in demand at 26@28c.

F. I. SAGE & SON, 183 Reade St.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Demand is slow, supply fair, but not excessive, and market should clean up. Prices: Comb, 15c. is about the top. Extracted, 6, 7@8c.; supply small. Beeswax—Demand good, supply better than last season. Price, 27c. for yellow.

R. A. BURNETT, 161 S. Water St.

BOSTON, May 28.—Demand is light, supply fair. We quote: 1-lb. fancy white comb, 13@15c; extracted, 6@7c. Beeswax—Demand fair, supply light. Price, 28c.

BLAKE & RIPLEY, 57 Chatham St.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., May 28.—Demand is moderate, supply of dark is large, but white is not so plentiful. Prices: Dark comb, 10@13c.; white, 15@17c. Extracted, supply plenty. Beeswax—Demand good, supply small.

STEWART & ELLIOTT.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 28.—Demand is very little for comb at 8@12c. Market quiet. Extracted, 6@7c. Beeswax in good demand at 28@30c. for good stock.

H. R. WRIGHT, 326-328 Broadway.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Demand moderate, and supply reduced, with no more glassed 1-lb. nor paper cartons, 1-lb. We quote: Comb, 1-lb., 14@15c. Extracted—Basswood, 7½@7¾c; buckwheat, 5½@6½c; Mangrove, 68@75c per gal. Good demand for dark extracted honey. Beeswax, in fair supply, with small demand, at 26@27c.

F. G. STROHMEYER & CO., 120 Pearl St.

Winter Problem in Bee-Keeping; by G. R. Pierce, of Iowa, who has had 25 years' experience in bee-keeping, and for the past 5 years has devoted all his time and energies to the pursuit. Price, 50 cents. For sale at this office.

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